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Report of immigrants inspected at the port of Santiago de Cuba during the month of December, 1900.

Total number of immigrants inspected, 165; number passed, 165.

R. H. VON EZDORF,

Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

DENMARK.

Quarantine against Port Said and Smyrna revoked.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 21, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the United States minister to Denmark reports, under date of the 3d instant, that the Danish Government, on the 27th ultimo, revoked its decrees of May 22 and June 26, 1900, establishing a quarantine against Port Said and Smyrna.

A copy of that Government's decree of revocation is inclosed.

Respectfully,

JOHN HAY,
Secretary of State.

HON. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

ENGLAND.

Report from London.

LONDON, ENGLAND, *January 15, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that there were no transactions at this station for the week ended January 12, 1901.

The health of London and Great Britain remains satisfactory, and for the week ended January 5 there were no deaths from any quarantinable disease. Plague has been reported to exist at Smyrna and 1 case at Constantinople, and there have been unofficial rumors of plague in southern Russia, in the province of Astrakhan.

Respectfully,

A. R. THOMAS,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

FRANCE.

Treatment of yellow fever in Senegal.

PARIS, FRANCE, *January 8, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith translation of an article that appeared lately in the Archives de Médecine Navale on the subject of the treatment of yellow fever by the native physicians of Senegal. I hope this may be of some interest to you.

Respectfully,

S. B. GRUBBS,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

[Inclosure.]

Article on the Senegal treatment of yellow fever by Dr. Sadoul, physician of the first class, French navy.

It has always been claimed that in the epidemics of yellow fever in Senegal, in 1878 and 1881, as well as during the present one, the patients treated by the natives presented a mortality much less than those treated by the European physicians.